

BOROUGH OF RADCLIFFE.

Mayor :

Alderman T. JACKSON, J.P.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
For the Year 1941.

W. S. HAYDOCK, B.A., M.D., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

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Vice-Chairman : Councillor Rev. W. METCALFE

W. SUMNER,

„ F. HOLT,

,, Mrs. F. LOMAX, J.P.,

„ J. M. MURPHY,

W. OPENSHAW,

„ C. P. PARTRIDGE,

„ J. E. SWEET,

The MAYOR and DEPUTY-MAYOR (ex-officio)

00000000000000000000000000000000


Councillor Mrs. W. HALL,

„ Mrs. F. LOMAX, J.P.,

Rev. W. METCALFE.

Mrs. F. JACKSON.

Mrs. H. MAKIN,



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Officers of the Health Department.

Medical Officer of Health :

W. STANLEY HAYDOCK, B.A., M.D., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

GEORGE YATES, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Cert. Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

RAYMOND B. ANDERSON, A.R.S.I., A.I.S.E.

Cert. Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

Cleansing Superintendent :

H. FLETCHER.

Health Visitors :

Miss E. MORAN, Cert. Midwife, S.R.N., Health Visitors' Certificate. Appointed 9th January, 1939.

Miss E. HALL, Cert. Midwife, S.R.N., Health Visitors' Certificate. Appointed 10th July, 1939.

Mrs. R. FRYER, Cert. Midwife, S.R.N., Health Visitors'
Certificate. Appointed 3rd June, 1940.

Matron, Bealey Maternity Home :

Miss E. HALL, S.R.N., Cert. Midwife.

Dental Surgeon, Maternity and Child Welfare :

Mrs. M. SIBSON, L.D.S.

Clerk :

Miss A. FORREST.

TOWN HALL,

RADCLIFFE.

November, 1942.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the
Borough of Radcliffe.*

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the district for the year 1941.

The incidence of sickness was again low, and the notifications of infectious diseases have again been below the average of pre-war years.

Considerable progress has been made in immunising both the pre-school and school children against diphtheria.

A campaign to enrol blood donors was undertaken during the year, and sessions in connection with the Regional Blood Transfusion Scheme are held at regular intervals at the first Aid Post for the collection of blood.

The attendances at the Welfare Centres and Clinics are still satisfactory and are almost up to the pre-war figures.

In submitting this report I take the opportunity to express my sincere thanks to the Council in general, and particularly to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, for their support and encouragement.

I also desire to record my appreciation of the good work done by the members of the staff of the Health Department.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. HAYDOCK.

Area (in acres)	4,915
Registrar-General's estimate of Resident Population, 1941	26,360
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1941) according to Rate Book.....	8,859
Rateable value	£173,840
Sum represented by a penny rate	£664

Live Births.		Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	175	170	345
Illegitimate	7	4	11
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		182	174	356

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ..	13.5
Still Births	15 4 19
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births	50.6
Deaths	173 166 339
Crude death rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population..	12.8

Deaths from puerperal causes :—	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal Sepsis	Nil	—
Other Puerperal Causes	Nil	—

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	52.9
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	54.6
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births....	Nil

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	46
„ Measles (all ages)	Nil
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	1
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	2

Deaths according to Wards :—

	Males	Females	Total
Black Lane	39	38	77
Radcliffe Bridge ..	34	32	66
Radcliffe Hall	32	39	71
Stand Lane	54	41	95
Ainsworth	13	17	30
	<hr/> 172	<hr/> 167	<hr/> 339

Mean Rates for the past 30 years :—

Mean Rate of 5 years	Per 1000 of Population				Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 Live Births	Rate of Death under 1 year to 1000 Births
	Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Death Rate from Tuber- culosis of Res- piratory System	Death Rate from Cancer		
1910 to 1914....	19.2	14.0	0.75	not	8.7	129
1915 to 1919....	15.2	16.6	0.97	available	4.1	113
1920 to 1924....	17.9	13.4	0.66	„	3.5	94
1925 to 1929....	13.4	13.3	0.56	„	4.9	60
1930 to 1934....	13.2	13.1	0.66	1.53	2.96	51
1935 to 1939....	12.5	13.7	0.42	1.89	4.7	58.7
1940	15.0	15.5	0.34	1.74	2.5	47.8
1941	13.5	12.8	0.30	1.30	Nil	52.9

The causes of death are as follows :—

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	3
Whooping Cough	1
Diphtheria	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8
Syphilitic Diseases	2
Influenza	3
Cancer	46
Diabetes	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	32
Heart Disease	101
Other Circulatory Diseases	13
Bronchitis	31
Pneumonia	17
Other Respiratory Diseases	4
Diarrhoea	2
Appendicitis	1
Other Digestive Diseases	6
Nephritis	10
Premature Birth.....	6
Other Infant Deaths	5
Suicide	3
Road Traffic Accidents	3
Other Violent Causes	8
All Other Causes	32
	<hr/>
	339
	<hr/>

B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

(1) Laboratory Facilities.

No change has taken place in the arrangements for the examination of clinical material, milk, etc.

30 swabs from suspected Diphtheria cases were examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, 4 of which were positive. One other specimen was examined and was negative.

(2) Ambulance Facilities.

Civil Defence drivers and members of the First Aid Parties are responsible for the three town's ambulances, for calls during the daytime. The N.F.S. still provide the staff for night work, but,

when the new garages are completed at Close Park, it is expected that all calls can be dealt with by Civil Defence and two other full-time drivers.

4,428 calls were received during the year, including 150 accident cases and 211 for patients admitted to, or discharged from, the Bealey Maternity Home.

The Bury and District Joint Hospital Board have provided two motor ambulances for the removal of infectious cases. The ambulances are kept at the Florence Nightingale Hospital.

(3) Nursing in the Home.

(i) The Radcliffe and District Sick Nursing Association provides trained nursing in the home.

337 patients were attended at their homes and 8,165 visits were paid by the Nurses.

(ii) The Ainsworth and Harwood District Nursing Association maintains a Queen's Nurse for the northern portion of the district, and, in addition to ordinary nursing, she attends midwifery cases in this area.

In 1941 the nurse paid 2,030 visits and nursed 102 cases: 50 medical, 37 surgical, 1 maternity, and 14 midwifery.

Both Associations are carried on by voluntary subscriptions, and the Local Authority makes a contribution to each annually.

(4) Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The attendances are still high, both at the School, Ante-Natal and Child Welfare Clinics. The ladies of the Voluntary Committee have continued the good work, and I am grateful to them for their very willing co-operation and for the help they have given to the nurses and myself.

The following table shows the amount of work carried on at the Welfare Centres:—

	New Cases		Total Attendances			Average Attendance per Session
	Children	Expectant Mothers	Under 12 Months	Over 12 Months	Expectant Mothers	
Close Park . .	306	283	3186	2384	798	74.9
Ainsworth . .	30	7	291	443	15	32.6

A campaign to enrol Blood Donors was undertaken during the year, and upwards of 2,000 persons volunteered. Some of these were found on medical examination to be unsuitable and changes or conditions of employment made it difficult or impossible for others to attend. 12 sessions were, however, held at the First Aid Post and blood was collected from 910 persons up to the end of June, 1942. This result is very gratifying to those who are interested in the scheme. The staff of the First Aid Post and the personnel of other A.R.P. Casualty Services gave valuable assistance during the sessions.

(5) Hospitals.

The general arrangements for the treatment in hospital of local sick persons are the same as in previous recent years.

The Bealey Maternity Home is the only Hospital in the town, and the admissions are again high. It has been necessary to limit the number of bookings; the demand for institutional treatment for normal midwifery cases grows each year, and more applications were received than could be admitted.

Out of a total of 356 births from the district only 147 were domiciliary (i.e., born in their own homes), the remainder being born either in the Bealey Home or in nursing homes or hospitals in Manchester or Bury.

The following table shows the number of admissions to the Home in 1941:—

	Full Fee	Reduced Fee	Total
Radcliffe	96	69	165
Outside Areas	34	1	35
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	130	70	200
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

(6) Midwifery and Maternity Services.

There is still close co-operation between the local midwives and the Health Department. Practically every expectant mother has ante-natal care, either from her own doctor or at the clinic, and the attendances are higher than before the war.

During the year 83 new patients were treated at the Dental Clinic for Expectant and Nursing Mothers, and the total attendance was 165.

Sir Wm. Fletcher Shaw examined 35 patients in 1941. The majority of these cases were admitted, on account of abnormalities, to St. Mary's Hospital for their confinement.

(7) Health Visitors.

Bathing of scabies cases and attendance at Diphtheria Immunisation Sessions occupy part of the time of the nurses normally devoted to home visiting, but, although there has been some curtailment, all essential visits are paid.

The number of home visits paid by the Health Visitors was as follows:—

First Visits to Infants	280
Total Visits to Infants under 12 months ..	595
Total Visits to Infants over 12 months ..	551
Ante-Natal—first visits	23
Ante-Natal—total-visits	25
Other Visits	34

Each Health Visitor acts as Infant Life Protection Visitor in her own district, and visits any home in which there are children nursed and maintained for reward. Homes registered under the scheme for Registered Daily Guardians are also inspected and supervised by the Health Visitors.

C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

No important changes have taken place with regard to water supplies, drainage, or sewerage. Bacteriological examinations of the main water supplies are carried out at regular intervals and the results have been satisfactory.

Practically all the privies and pail closets which were within reach of the town's water supply and main drainage system had been dealt with before the war. Work on the waste water closets has now been held up, and there are still over 1,000 of this type of closet in use in the town.

The following table shows the closet and ashpit accommodation at the end of 1920, also at the end of each of the past five years, and demonstrates the conversions and additions made since the scheme came into operation in October, 1921:—

	*1920	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Privies	1883	318	272	185	180	180
Pail Closets	260	243	243	241	241	241
Fresh Water Closets	2635	7811	7903	8219	8263	8275
Waste Water Closets	1642	1437	1308	1202	1175	1172
Wet Ashpits	1011	202	177	127	122	122
Dry Ashpits	909	402	370	314	294	294
Ashbins	1849	7656	7860	8167	8204	8213

* The figures for 1920 do not include the districts of Outwood and Ainsworth, which were added to the Borough in 1933.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The following tabular summary of the work of the Sanitary Department was prepared by the Sanitary Inspector in accordance with Article 19 of the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926:—

(a) Number of inspections made during the year:—

Inspection of houses, etc., including re-inspections...	955
Number of cases of infectious diseases reported upon	72
,, houses disinfected	113
,, drains tested (by smoke)	8
,, samples of milk obtained for bacterio- logical examination	18
,, houses demolished	—

(b) Number of Notices served:—

(1) Informal Notices	176
(2) Statutory Notices	10

(c) Compliance with Statutory Notices:—

All the Statutory Notices were complied with.

23 houses were found to be infested with bugs and were suitably dealt with.

The preparations used were Zaldecide and Furmex. All the work was carried out under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector.

Scabies is still prevalent. The steam disinfecter was not available during 1941, but recently (July, 1942) it has been erected at the Sewage Works and taken into use. The facilities for bathing at the School Clinic have also been extended.

D.—HOUSING.

Some of the older houses, which in normal times would have been reviewed for closure under the Housing Acts, are deteriorating, and it is difficult to get repairs carried out.

Taking everything into consideration, however, I think the housing situation may, for the time being, be regarded as satisfactory. There is still a certain amount of overcrowding, but this is mostly a legacy from pre-war days. The opportunity to deal with this problem at the time was not taken, and there is little chance of doing so now.

E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

There is constant supervision over milk, meat and other foods and, generally speaking, these are satisfactory.

**F.—PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.**

During the year 73 immunisation sessions were held and 1,405 school children and 195 pre-school children received the first and second doses of A.P.T.

Sessions are held at the School and Welfare Clinics and, in cases where the schools are some distance away, at the schools themselves.

The teachers at all the schools have given much assistance to the nurses and myself, not only during the actual sessions, but also by persuading and encouraging parents to allow their children to undergo treatment.

Roughly 75 per cent. of the children of school age have been immunised. The percentage of pre-school children is much lower, but this is partly due to the fact that, until recently, we have concentrated on the schools, and from now onwards there will be more time to devote to the "under fives."

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1941

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED													Total Deaths	Total Cases Remov'd to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital of Persons to belong'g to District
	Total Cases at all Ages	Years														
		Un-der 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over			
Smallpox .....	..	..	..	1	4	2	5	5	3	2	1	..	..	..	17	..
Scarlet Fever	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	32	..	..	..	3	1	6	6	4	7	4	1	..	..	30	1
Enteric Fever (inc. Paratyphoid) ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Measles, exclud'g German Measles	121	4	7	16	19	11	54	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	168	9	16	21	26	35	54	3	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Acute Pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal) ..	33	3	3	2	2	..	2	1	..	3	4	12	1	..	2	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	1	..	3	6	2
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Polio-Encephalitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Erysipelas	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	5	1	..	2	..
Malaria .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	397	17	26	40	54	49	124	21	14	18	11	20	3	22	62	4

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified in 1941 and for the preceding four years:—

Disease	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Diphtheria	30	64	59	25	32
Erysipelas	13	10	12	3	9
Scarlet Fever	69	81	46	30	23
Typhoid Group	—	—	1	2	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	6	3	5	4	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	5	1	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	1	1	—	—
Pneumonia	53	43	39	45	33
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	1	—	—	7
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	20	18	15	20	12
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis....	18	12	9	9	8

INFECTIOUS DISEASES ACCORDING TO WARDS.

Disease	Black Lane	Radcliffe Bridge	Radcliffe Hall	Stand Lane	Ainsworth	Total
Scarlet Fever	8	4	2	9	—	23
Diphtheria	4	8	6	12	2	32
Pneumonia	10	8	5	7	3	33
Measles	34	12	22	16	37	121
Whooping Cough	32	25	16	53	42	168
Erysipelas	4	—	—	3	2	9
Enteric Fever	—	—	1	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	2	—	—	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	1	1	—	3	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	4	3	3	1	12
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis..	2	3	2	1	—	8
	98	65	60	104	90	417

(8) Blindness.

Section 66 of the Public Health Amendment Act, 1925, is administered by the County Council.

I examined 14 local applicants for pensions at the request of the County Medical Officer of Health during the year.

Eight were blind, four not blind, and two were referred for further examination.

(9) Nutrition.

I have found no evidence to show that rationing and war dietaries have had any adverse effect on the health and physique of the younger persons in the town. I have not the same opportunity of observing persons over school age, but the Expectant Mothers who come to the Ante-Natal Clinic seem as well nourished as those who attended before the war.

Rationing has made us all food conscious, and I am certain many families are better fed to-day than they were in the years when there were no restrictions. This is not because there is more money available to purchase food, but because the greater part of that money is spent on specified rationed commodities. Those who were accustomed to eat too much meat and fats now have to do with less; others who indulged in excesses of pastries and sweet cakes have also had to alter their habits. Families which, before the war, were struggling on a small income, did not always spend the money set aside for food to the best advantage. Now their ration books and coupons persuade them, if they do not actually compel them, to eat wisely and in moderation, and yet all have enough. So the overfed and the underfed have both benefited, and they have got to know how many cheap and formerly neglected foods can be both nourishing and appetising.

(10) Tuberculosis.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Years.								
0-1 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-5 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10 .....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
10-15 .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
15-20	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
20-25	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
25-35 .....	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
35-45	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
45-55 .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
55-65	3	1	..	..	2	2	..	..
65 and upwards ..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
	7	5	4	4	6	2	..	..
	12		8		8		..	
	20				8			

REPORT OF THE TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1941.

During the year 1941, 20 notifications of patients suffering from tuberculosis were received. Of these, 12 were pulmonary, 7 non-pulmonary, and 1 cerebral.

Of the 12 pulmonary cases, 8 were found to have tubercle bacilli in the sputum, 2 had no sputum for examination, and in 2 cases the sputum was not examined.

The non-pulmonary cases are classified as follows:—

Abscess leg	1	Meninges... ..	1
Neck Glands... ..	6		

Three of the notified cases (pulmonary) died during the year.

Seventeen of the cases applied for treatment. Of these 3 were sent to Sanatoria and 6 to Pulmonary Hospital. The remaining 8 cases were under dispensary supervision only.

There were 3 non-applicants. The reasons for not applying were as follows:—

Diagnosis not confirmed... ..	1
Removed... ..	1
Died	1

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